

BRIDPORT
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1969



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T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Public Services Committee and Public Health Department Staff ..	2
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 	3
General and Vital Statistics 	4
Births and Infantile Deaths	5
Control of Communicable Diseases 	5 - 8
Causes of Death	9 - 10
Annual Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector	11
Water Supplies 	13 - 15
Housing 	16 - 22
Drainage and Sewerage	23 - 24
Inspection and Supervision of Food	24 - 30
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises 	30 - 31
Factories	31 - 32
Air Pollution 	33
Noise Abatement	34
Eradication of Vermin	34
Rodent Control 	34
Caravan and Camping Sites 	34 - 35
Agricultural Premises	35
Animal Boarding Establishments	36
Hairdressers and Barbers	36
Litter	36
Sanitary Inspections of Area 	36
Flooding 	36
Swimming Baths 	36
Beaminster R.D.C. 	37
Summary of Visits 	37

BRIDPORT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MOUNTFIELD,
BRIDPORT,
DORSET.

Health Department
Telephone Number Bridport 2248

Personal Telephone Number
of Medical Officer of Health

Dorchester 3131
Extension 470

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PLANS COMMITTEE 1969

Mr. H. WILLIAMS (Chairman)
Mr. R. B. HOWARTH, M.B.E. (Vice-Chairman)

Mr. W. G. BRYAN	Mr. F. H. MORGAN
Col. R. E. A. FOULGER, M.C., T.D.	Mr. A. A. J. PALMER
Mr. A. LAVER	(Chairman of the Council)
Mr. C. W. B. LUCAS	Lt.-Col. H. J. G. WELD, M.C., J.P.,
Mrs. E. MALE	Mr. F. H. WHITE

STAFF - PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	ESTHER JACKSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 19.11.69)
	K. J. ADAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Appointed 20.11.69)
Senior Public Health Inspector	J. R. NEWMAN, C.Eng., A.M.I.Mun.E., F.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector	K. S. BOLT, M.A.P.H.I.
Public Health Inspector for Meat Inspection	E. E. ROUGHTON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Pupil Public Health Inspector	D. HAYBALL, (joint appointment)
Rodent Operative	K. GRIFFIN, (part-time)
Clerk/Typist	Mrs. J. HARVEY

BRIDPORT

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1969

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	32,048
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Population...	8,280
Number of Dwellings	3,531
Rateable Value... .. (As at 1.4.70)	£260,578
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£1,035

VITAL STATISTICS 1969

Corrected Birth and Death Rates compared with other areas
(Births and Deaths per 1,000 population)

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>
Bridport Rural District	14.4 (15.8)	9.5 (12.3)
England and Wales	16.3 (16.9)	11.9 (11.9)
Dorset... ..	16.8 (17.1)	10.7 (11.0)
Bridport Borough	16.1 (14.88)	12.6 (12.8)

The figures in brackets are those for 1968.

In calculating Birth and Death Rates, area comparability factors are issued by the Registrar General to "correct" irregularities in the age and sex structure of the population, and also to take into account any high mortality due to the presence of residential institutions.

BIRTHS AND INFANTILE DEATHS

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Live Births	47	38	2	1	88
Still Births	1	-	-	-	1
Deaths under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-

Infantile Mortality Rate

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths among infants of under one year of age per thousand registered live births. There were no infantile deaths under one year of age and 88 births in the area.

The National Rate was 18 deaths among infants under one year of age per thousand live births and the Dorset rate was 18 deaths. On this basis we could have expected to experience up to 2 deaths in infants under one year of age and it is a great tribute to infant care in our area that no deaths occurred.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

(a) Infections against which routine immunisation is offered:

Diphtheria: No notifications have been received in the district for ten years. Cases continue to occur in England and Wales and 14 cases were notified in 1969. The high level of artificial immunity in children prevents carriers of the disease occurring in school.

Whooping Cough: No cases of this disease have been notified.

Poliomyelitis: No cases have been notified for ten years in this district but 10 cases occurred in England and Wales. Again the freedom from this disease locally is directly due to the use of oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

Tetanus: This disease is now notifiable but fortunately it occurs rarely. No notifications were received during the year. Routine immunisation of children is offered by the County Health Department and family doctors. Without previous immunity, casualty departments are put in a delicate position in deciding upon the use of tetanus antiserum. If a wound is deep or dirty it is folly to withhold the use of the serum but some susceptible individuals react badly to it, particularly so, if it has to be given on a second occasion. As the disease itself is protracted and severe, it is really best for all adults and children to receive a course of immunity to insure against the infection. It is even more necessary to accept a course of immunity if tetanus antiserum has ever had to be given on a previous occasion.

Tuberculosis: One case of pulmonary tuberculosis occurred during the year.

Measles: Seven cases were notified. In 1968 40 cases of measles were notified. Again this position is due to the availability and use of a measles vaccine. Children receiving the vaccine occasionally produce mild symptoms and are moderately unwell. They may have poor appetitis, a croaky voice and a dry cough. Occasionally there is a fleeting measles rash. These symptoms seem a small price to pay for immunity to a very lowering disease.

Two vaccines made from different modified measles viruses were originally available, but during the year one was withdrawn by the maker. The more satisfactory vaccine then became scarce due to demand, but it is to be hoped that a sufficient number of school children were by the end of the year immunised so that dissemination of the infection was unlikely.

ooooOoooo

Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics 1969

Poliomyelitis		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Tetanus		Measles
Primary Course	Boost-ing dose	Primary Course	Boost-ing dose	Primary Course	Boost-ing dose	Primary Course	Boost-ing dose	
70	156	56	35	56	131	57	178	41

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the above figures.

During 1968 new schedules for immune procedures were recommended by the Ministry of Health and Social Security. These recommended the postponement of all routines for a few months so that response to immunising would be improved and boosting at eighteen months of age would be unnecessary. The above figures are unsuitable to compare with previous years because of this delay.

Smallpox: No cases occurred. Vaccination is still offered routinely against the disease and the World Health Organisation is attempting to eradicate it from countries which still harbour the virus in the general population. One of the difficulties in keeping free of the infection nationally, is that air travel can transport a patient from an area in which the disease is endemic to this country, well within the incubation period.

(b) Infections against which routine immunisation is not offered:

No other infections were notified.

Obtaining Information about Infectious Disease

A member of Beaminster R.D.C. asked me recently how I obtained information about infectious disease. I had not previously considered that you may not know the answer to this and at the time gave a short "off the cuff" reply which it may be informative to enlarge upon.

Family doctors and hospital staff have a statutory duty to notify certain diseases and this they usually do with great alacrity if they feel "preventive measures" can be taken by the department. Preventive measures may range from the exclusion from work of infected persons, to vaccination in the face of infection (Poliomyelitis, Smallpox and to some extent Measles and German Measles), to tracing the source of infection, or to giving human immune serum. Many other courses of action are available depending on the nature of the disease.

Information also comes from other Local Authorities, Port or Airport* Health Authorities usually concerning persons who have moved into the district, or concerning locally produced food thought to be infected. The County Veterinary Officer writes or telephones about animals infected with disease communicable to man and the Public Health Laboratory lets me know the results of any investigations which may have a bearing on community health. The Police have a statutory duty to notify me of any animal suspected of being infected with Anthrax. Schools and other closed communities experiencing an epidemic get in touch fairly quickly, usually for advice on dealing with their own domestic problems, whether the disease is notifiable or not. Thus their troubles may range from fleas to 'flu or for advice upon how soon children should return after suffering German Measles when female staff are of

child bearing age etc..

I understand that since the inception of the National Health Service doctors feel that the public will not tolerate levels of pain and ill health as formerly. This is also true of potential sources of infection which can be detected by eye, but not unfortunately regarding food hygiene which requires more insight. Thus members of the public will pass information to me about disease and situations likely to cause disease, also managers of shops will ask advice about the health of staff. Information, investigation and decisions on infectious disease matters are taking place daily.

* A favourite airport notice gives details of travellers who have been to areas where Smallpox occurs, and who have returned to your district within the incubation period of the disease.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

The Dorchester Public Health Laboratory, under the directorship of Dr. G. H. Tee, continues to give excellent service. Bacteriological advice from a laboratory centred in Dorset is at times most welcome.

CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Code</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	1
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	-	2
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	-	1
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	1
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	1
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-
B19(10)	Leukaemia	1	-
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	4	3
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	-	2
B46(4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	1
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	19	10
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	2	2
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	6	9
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	2
B32	Pneumonia	6	2
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	2
B34	Peptic Ulcer	1	1
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	4
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
B42	Congenital Anomalies	-	1
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions+	1	-
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-
BE48	All other Accidents*	-	1
BE50	All other External Causes ^o	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Total All Causes</u>		<u>59</u>	<u>46</u>

+ This category includes cases for which no specific diagnosis can be made even after investigation, symptoms of undetermined cause, and for example, provisional symptomatic diagnoses in patients who failed to return for further investigation or medical care.

* Accidents not due to motor vehicles, poisoning, fire etc..

° This category includes a wide spectrum of deaths, from injury by assault, to death due to the late effect of war injury.

CAUSES OF DEATH

A list of the numbers dying from common disease is meaningless unless compared with national figures. The latest available are those for 1968 which, although referring to deaths in a previous year, demonstrate that the trends of causes of death in the Rural District are similar to those in England and Wales.

	<u>England and Wales</u>		<u>Bridport R.D.</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Ischaemic Heart Disease	59,457	36,920	19	10
Cerebrovascular Disease	30,202	46,052	6	9
Cancer of Lungs	23,903	4,933	5	1
Bronchitis	23,299	8,011	4	2
Pneumonia	17,941	22,707	6	2
Cancer of Breast	76	10,204	-	1
Cancer of Stomach	7,242	5,507	3	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4,228	2,022	1	-

B R I D P O R T

R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

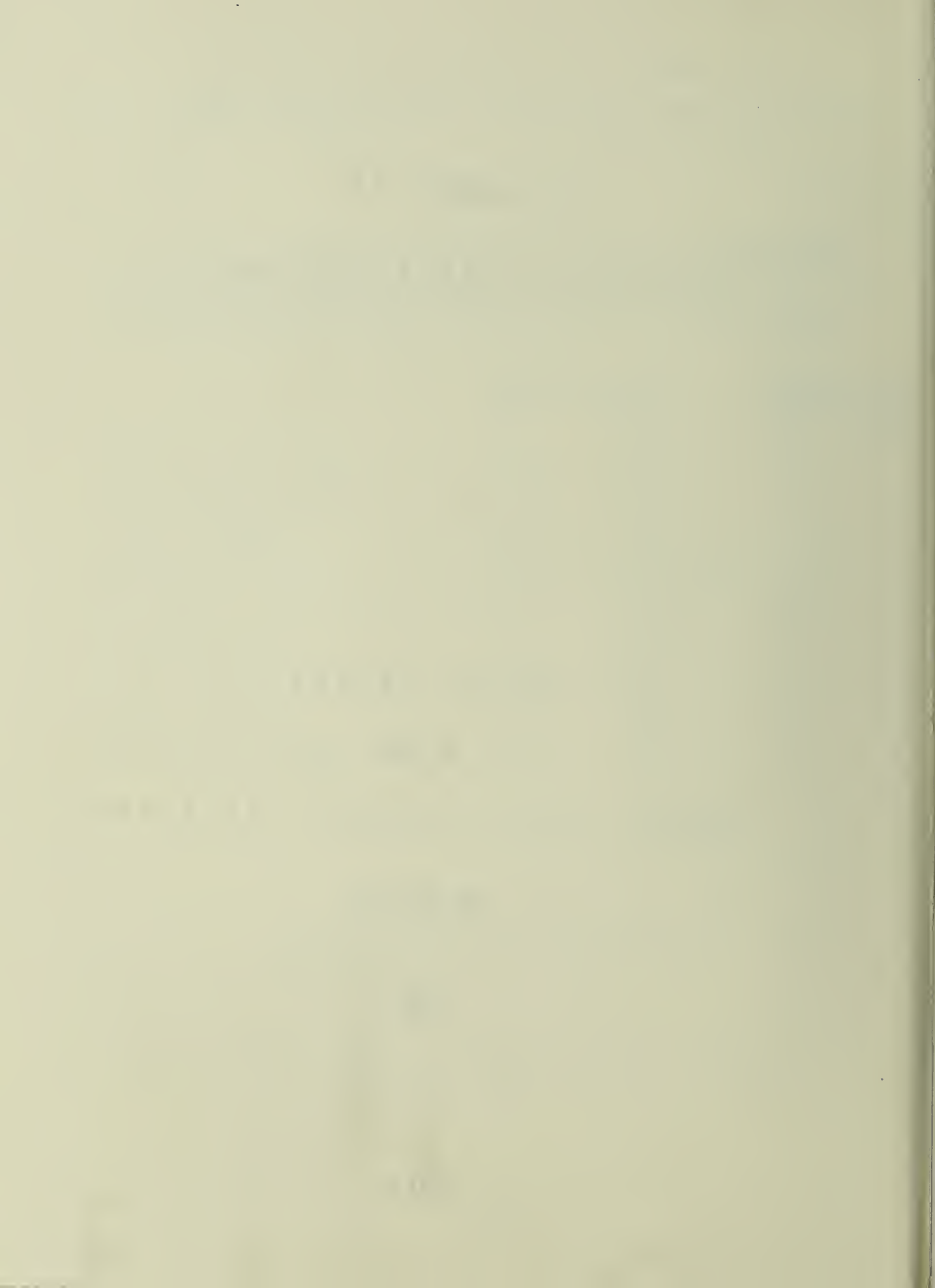
A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

S E N I O R P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R

F O R T H E Y E A R

1969



Telephone (office):
Bridport 2301

Public Health Department,
West Rivers House,
West Allington,
Bridport.

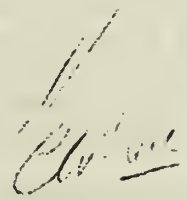
To the Chairman and Councillors
of the Rural District of Bridport.

Annual Report For 1969

I present for your consideration the following report on our work
in 1969.

There was no staff change during the year. Mr. E. E. Roughton continued as the Public Health (Meat) Inspector, and is engaged full time at the Bradpole slaughterhouse. Mr. K. S. Bolt is the Additional Public Health Inspector, and is employed part time with the Lyme Regis Borough Council and part time with the Bridport Rural District Council. Mr. D. Hayball, the Pupil Public Health Inspector, was successful in obtaining his necessary "O" level qualification during the year, and subsequently commenced a three year course at Bristol College of Technology. Mrs. J. Harvey is the shorthand typist/clerk to the department. The Rodent Operator is Mr. K. Griffin who is employed for 24 hours per week.

As from the 1st January, 1970 the Public Health Departments of Bridport Rural and Borough Councils will be amalgamated, and this will therefore be my last report to you as your Senior Public Health Inspector. I would like to record my appreciation for the help and support received from members of the Council since the separate Public Health Department was formed on the 1st January, 1959, and for the help and advice of officers during the same period.


Senior Public Health Inspector.

WATER SUPPLIES

The major work carried out by the Dorset Water Board during 1969 was the provision of water mains in the village of Wootton Fitzpaine. The main areas of population where water mains are still not available are Monkton Wyld, Stanton St. Gabriel, Eype and the Burton Mere area of Burton Bradstock parish. Continued progress in the connection of properties to the Water Board's mains occurred during 1969 and a further 105 properties were connected by the 31st December, 1969. Just over 85½% of the dwellings in the rural district are now connected to the mains of the Dorset Water Board, and a further 1½% are connected to privately owned public supplies. The remaining 13% draw water from individual wells, springs or boreholds, whilst a few still rely on rain water as their only source of supply.

The following table shows the results of bacteriological analyses carried out during the year :-

<u>Supplies</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public supplies other than Dorset Water Board				
Source	3	0	2	5
Consumer	0	0	0	0
Private Supplies				
Source	2	3	17	22
Consumer	36	5	27	68
TOTALS	41	8	46	95

The 46 unsatisfactory samples were from the following locations :-

Consumer points where water now chlorinated or dwellings now connected to mains	5
Sources or consumer points subsequently yielding satisfactory samples after cleansing of sources	20
Sources still unsatisfactory at the end of the year	21

Source and consumer points within the district served by the Dorset Water Board are regularly sampled and the analyses of all consumer samples taken during the year proved to be satisfactory. No water shortage was reported during 1969.

In connection with water supplies 171 visits were made by the Public Health Department staff during the year.

The tables on pages 14 and 15 show the number of dwellings and the populations of each parish supplied with piped water by the Dorset Water Board or private companies.

PIPED WATER SUPPLY

	Actual Dwellings	DWELLINGS SUPPLIED BY				
		Water Board	Local. Authy.	Others	Total	Percentage Supplied
ALLINGTON	78	46	-	-	46	59%
ASKERSWELL	54	34	-	-	34	64%
BOTHENHAMPTON	467	446	-	-	446	96%
BRADPOLE	489	478	-	-	478	97%
BUXTON BRADSTOCK	376	361	-	-	361	97%
CATHERSTON LEWESTON	33	30	-	-	30	91%
CHARMOUTH	408	404	-	-	404	99%
CHIDEOCK	264	234	-	-	234	89%
CHILCOMBE	6	6	-	-	6	100%
LITTON CHENEY	92	72	-	-	72	78%
LODERS	186	167	-	-	167	90%
PUNCKNOWLE	167	152	-	14	166	99%
SHIPTON GORGE	112	108	-	-	108	96%
STANTON ST. GABRIEL	42	19	-	-	19	45%
SWYRE	40	38	-	-	38	95%
SYMONDSBURY	366	213	-	44	257	70%
WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM	277	207	-	-	207	75%
WOOTTON FITZPAINE	110	46	-	-	46	42%
TOTALS	3,567	3,061	-	58	3,119	87%

PIPED WATER SUPPLY

	Est. Popn.	ESTIMATED POPULATION						Est. Popn. Supp- lied	Supplied
		Supplied direct to dwellings			Supplied by means of standpipes				
		Water Board	Others	Total	Water Board	Others	Total		
ALLINGTON	247	146	-	146	-	-	-	146	59%
ASKERSWELL	150	97	-	97	-	-	-	97	69%
BOTHENHAMPTON	1,042	918	-	918	-	-	-	918	96%
BRADPOLE	1,561	1,520	-	1,520	-	-	-	1,520	97%
BURTON BRADSTOCK	718	691	-	691	-	-	-	691	97%
CATHERSTON LEWESTON	58	52	-	52	-	-	-	52	91%
CHARMOUTH	917	905	-	905	-	-	-	905	99%
CHIDEOCK	600	529	-	529	-	-	-	529	89%
CHILCOMBE	14	14	-	14	-	-	-	14	100%
LITTON CHENEY	222	175	-	175	-	-	-	175	78%
LODERS	444	401	-	401	-	-	-	401	90%
PUNCKNOWLE	305	274	28	302	-	-	-	302	99%
SHIPTON GORGE	216	206	-	206	-	-	-	206	96%
STANTON ST. GABRIEL	98	45	-	45	-	-	-	45	45%
SWYRE	95	90	-	90	-	-	-	90	95%
SYMONDSBURY	932	512	112	624	-	-	-	624	58%
WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM	643	484	-	484	-	-	-	484	75%
WOOTTON FITZPAINE	364	145	-	145	-	-	-	145	42%
TOTALS	8,626	7,204	140	7,344	-	-	-	7,344	85%

HOUSING

Improvement of Houses

Standard Grants

During 1969 thirty-one dwellings in the district were improved with the aid of a standard grant, an increase of twelve dwellings over the previous year. The total amount paid in grants during 1969 was £6,652., an average of £214. per dwelling. The average grant in 1968 when nineteen dwellings were improved was £243. per house, and this decrease in the average arises because several grant schemes completed in earlier years (in one case 1961) were only settled financially during 1969. During 1969 seventeen grants were paid to owner-occupiers, that is 55% as compared with 78% in 1968.

Discretionary Grants

In the rural district grants totalling £7,788. were paid. The average grant per dwelling was £410., compared with £399. in 1968. Of the nineteen grant schemes completed, 72% were in respect of owner-occupied dwellings, compared with 24% in 1968.

General

228 visits in connection with improvement grants were made during 1969, and nearly 50% of these took place during the last three months of the year after the new improvement grants came into operation on the 29th August, 1969. The new scheme for grants, particularly discretionary (now known as improvement) grants, appears to have given the necessary incentive to owners to improve their properties, for 15 applications for discretionary grants under the Housing Act, 1969 were received during the last three months of 1969, whereas only 8 applications were received during the whole of 1968. Detailed figures in respect of both types of grant are given in the table on the following page :-

	Discretionary Grants commenced June, 1951			Standard Grants commenced July, 1959		
	Up to 31.12.68	During 1969	Total	Up to 31.12.68	During 1969	Total
(Received	245	22	227	297	28	325
(Approved	207	17	221(iii)	274	22(iv)	293(iii)
(Refused	13	1	14	5	-	5
(Withdrawn	25	3(i)	28	17	5(ii)	22
(Under Consideration	-	3	3	1	5	5
No. of separate dwellings in approved applications	255	19	271(iii)	274	22	293(iii)
Value of grants approved	£84,554	£13,265	£97,819	£46,068	£4,573	£50,641
No. of separate dwellings improved to :-						
(a) Full standard (normal limit)	223	19	242	174	13	187
(b) Full standard (higher limit instituted September, 1964)	-	-	-	35	18	53
(c) Reduced standard	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value of grants paid on completed schemes	£72,860	£7,788	£80,648	£30,995	£6,652	£37,647

Notes: (i) includes two approved in previous years.
(ii) includes three approved in previous years.
(iii) figures adjusted due to withdrawals.
(iv) includes one which was under consideration at 31.12.68.

The above table shows that the Council have approved applications involving grants totalling £148,460., and that by the 31st December, 1969 grants totalling £118,295. had been paid in respect of 482 separate dwellings where improvement works had been completed.

Special Grants

Introduced by the Housing Act, 1969, special grants apply only to houses in multiple occupation. No applications for special grants were received, there being no houses in multiple occupation in the district at present.

Improvement Areas

No improvement areas have been declared by the Council under the Housing Act, 1969, and it seems unlikely that it will be necessary to use this provision within the rural district.

Improvement of Dwellings outside an Improvement Area

Under the Housing Act, 1969, a tenant of a dwelling which lacks one or more of the standard amenities may make representations to the Council asking them to exercise the powers to have the dwelling improved. The Council can compel the owner to carry out improvements to provide the standard amenities which are lacking in the dwelling he owns. No representations were received from tenants during the year.

Rural Housing Survey

The state of all the dwellings in the district is shown in Appendices I and II on pages 20, 21 and 22.

Appendix I shows the classification of all of the 3,567 separate dwellings in this district at the 31st December, 1969.

Appendix II is in respect of all Classification IV dwellings only, and records all dwellings placed in this classification since the preliminary survey was carried out in July, 1956, and shows the results of any action taken since that time.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

No. of houses inspected for defects	99
No. of inspections made for this purpose	231
No. of dwellings found to be in such a state as to be prejudicial to health and dangerous and unfit for human habitation	43
No. of applications for certificates of disrepair received	Nil
No. of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil
No. of informal notices under the Housing Acts served	2
" " " " " " " " complied with	2
No. of statutory notices under the Housing Acts served	Nil
" " " " " " " " complied with	Nil

Re-housing

No. of new dwellings completed by Local Authority during 1969	14
" " " " " " private enterprise during 1969	95
No. of dwellings in course of construction by Local Authority at 31.12.69	Nil
" " " " " " private enterprise at 31.12.69. ..	106
No. of new dwellings completed by Local Authority since 1944	405
" " " " " " private enterprise since 1944	957

Housing List

As at 31st December, 1969, there were 122 housing applicants - 60 in the accepted urgent category and 62 in the non-urgent category.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses within the Bridport rural area.

Overcrowding

There was one case of overcrowding reported during the year and the Council issued a certificate authorising the dwelling to contain more persons than the permitted number for a temporary period of one year. The tenant was advised to find alternative accommodation during this period, as he refused to make application for accommodation to be provided by the local authority.

Qualification Certificates

The Housing Act, 1969 gave the owner of a dwelling power to apply to the Council for a qualification certificate if the dwelling came up to a prescribed standard, i.e. in good repair and containing the standard amenities and occupied by a controlled tenant. If the Council issue the certificate, the tenancy becomes regulated and the Rent Officer will determine a fair rent.

One application was received in December and was under consideration at the end of the year.

Classification IV Dwellings

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government asked the Council to indicate the programme they would adopt to deal with unfit houses during the period 1970-1973. The Ministry were informed that the following programme was anticipated during that period :-

		1970	1971	1972	1973
1.	Part III				
	a. Houses in areas to be declared	-	-	-	-
	b. Houses to be cleared	-	-	-	-
2.	Part II				
	Houses likely to be subject to demolition or closing orders	20	10	9	21
3.	A further 25 dwellings are subject to vacation by the present elderly tenants before demolition procedure is adopted, as the Council do not wish to disturb these old people unless they express a desire to move from their homes to other accommodation.				

APPENDIX I HOUSING CLASSIFICATION - STATE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1969

PARISH	CLASSIFICATION								TOTAL NO. OF HOUSES	
	I		II		III		IV		1968	1969
	Pre.	Fin.	Pre.	Fin.	Pre.	Fin.	Pre.	Fin.		
1. Allington	17	15	22	1	13	3	-	7	79	78
2. Askerswell	17	19	7	-	9	-	-	2	55	54
3. Bothenhampton	251	177	11	1	19	4	-	3	473	467
4. Bradpole	164	257	42	1	21	-	-	4	492	489
5. Burton Bradstock	116	195	31	3	26	3	-	2	373	376
6. Catherston										
Leweston	3	22	5	-	2	-	-	1	33	33
7. Charmouth	241	101	40	4	18	2	-	2	408	408
8. Chideock	131	90	17	7	16	-	-	3	262	264
9.. Chilcombe	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	6
10. Litton Cheney	21	29	20	1	15	2	-	4	93	92
11. Loders	36	72	32	-	34	6	-	6	188	186
12. Puncknowle	39	102	13	1	4	3	-	5	168	167
13. Shipton Gorge	14	75	13	3	4	-	-	3	116	112
14. Stanton St.										
Gabriel	18	20	2	-	2	-	-	-	42	42
15. Swyre	6	22	2	-	10	-	-	-	40	40
16. Symondsbury	141	97	57	3	37	9	-	22	372	366
17. Whitchurch										
Canonicorum	103	70	50	2	32	5	-	15	287	277
18. Wootton										
Fitzpaine	27	49	10	-	18	2	-	4	110	110
TOTALS	1,348	1,413	374	27	282	39	-	83	3,597	3,567
TOTALS	2,761		401		321		83		3,597	3,567
PERCENTAGES	77.3%		11.3%		9.0%		2.4%			100%
Figures at year ending 31.12.68										
TOTALS	1,372	1,346	408	23	306	41	4	91	3,597	
Totals	2,718		431		347		95		3,597	
Figures on report of July 1956 (Preliminary inspections completed)	1,459		590		475		191		2,715	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Prelim. Inspections only made	Final Inspections made	Total Class IV Dwellings	Inspection by Committee	Proposals Invited	Proposals Accepted	Proposals Carried out	Undertaking made	Undertaking accepted
ALLINGTON	-	8	8	6	1	1	-	1	1
ASKERSWELL	-	8	8	6	2	2	2	1	1
BOTHENHAMPTON	-	15	15	10	10	11	11	1	1
BRADPOLE	-	16	16	16	10	8	8	2	2
BURTON BRADSTOCK	-	11	11	11	4	4	4	2	2
CATHERSTON LEWESTON	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
CHARMOUTH	-	6	6	5	5	5	4	-	-
CHIDEOCK	-	7	7	6	1	2	2	3	3
CHILCOMBE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LITTON CHENEY	-	10	10	8	7	6	3	1	1
LODERS	-	16	16	13	8	7	4	3	3
PUNCKNOWLE	-	26	26	23	18	16	15	1	1
SHIPTON GORGE	-	11	11	11	5	4	4	2	2
STANTON ST. GABRIEL	-	3	3	3	-	2	2	-	-
SWYRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SYMONDSBURY	-	63	63	59	34	26	22	13	13
WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM	-	32	32	15	17	15	11	8	8
WOOTTON FITZPAINE	-	9	9	5	-	-	-	6	6
TOTALS	-	242	242	198	122	109	92	44	44

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Demolition Order made	Demolition carried out	Clearance orders made	Demolition in C.A. carried out	Closing Orders made	Action deferred during lifetime of present tenant	Purchased by L.A.	
-	-	-	-	6	-	-	ALLINGTON
1	4	-	-	-	-	-	ASKERSWELL
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	BOTHENHAMPTON
2	-	4	2	-	-	-	BEADPOLE
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	BURTON BRADSTOCK
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CATHERSTON LEWESTON
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	CHARMCUTH
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	CHIDEOCK
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CHILCOMBE
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	LITTON CHENEY
-	4	2	2	-	-	-	LODEERS
-	7	-	-	-	-	-	PUNCKNOWLE
-	1	2	2	1	-	-	SHIPTON GORGE
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	STANTON ST. GABRIEL
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SWYRE
16	16	-	-	1	-	3	SYMONDSBURY
6	3	-	-	1	-	-	WHITCHURCH CANONICRUM
2	3	-	-	-	-	-	WOOTTON FITZPAINE
29	49	9	7	9	1	3	TOTALS

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Joint Sewerage Scheme

The whole scheme has been constructed with the exception of the final works on the new long sea outfall. There have been prolonged negotiations with the contractors about the taking over of the submarine pipe and at 31st December, 1969, it seems as though a satisfactory position will emerge.

Drainage and Sewerage

During the year the contractors commenced work in connection with the provision of public sewers in Litton Cheney and Swyre, and preparatory work was well advanced in respect of the Loders Valley sewerage scheme upon which the contractors should commence work during 1970.

Main drainage is now available in Bothenhampton (village and Walditch), Bradpole (Beaminster Road, East Road and Coneygar Road), Shipton Gorge, Symondsbury (West Bay), Burton Bradstock, Catherston Leweston, Charmouth, Chideock (village and Seatown) and Puncknowle (village). Unsatisfactory main drainage or unsewered areas exist at Allington, Askerswell, Bradpole (village and Pymore), Chideock (North Chideock), Chilcombe, Litton Cheney, Loders (village, Uploders, Yondover and Matravers), Puncknowle (West Bexington), Symondsbury (village, Eype, Broadoak and Watton), Swyre, Whitchurch Canonicorum (village, Morcombelake, Ryall, Fishponds Bottom) and Wootton Fitzpaine (village and Monkton Wyld). The main drainage schemes now under construction will provide sewers in Litton Cheney, Swyre and Puncknowle (West Bexington), whilst the Loders Valley sewerage scheme will result in the provision of sewers at Bradpole (village), Loders (village, Uploders, Yondover and Matravers) and Askerswell.

Dwellings in the unsewered areas are normally drained to private septic tanks, but in some of the more outlying areas chemical and bucket closets are still in use.

In connection with drainage and sewerage, 42 visits were made during 1969. (This figure does not include visits where septic tanks were overflowing or otherwise creating a nuisance).

Conveniences

The Council own two permanent public conveniences, one being situated at Seatown beach and the other near Charmouth beach. A mobile convenience is maintained by the Council on the trunk road A.35 near the Traveller's Rest Inn, Loders. Plans are now well advanced for the provision of a public convenience at West Bexington beach, and the construction will follow the provision of main drainage in this area. Two privately owned public conveniences are maintained at Burton Bradstock (Hive Beach) and Charmouth beach.

Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

	<u>at 31.12.68</u>	<u>at 31.12.69</u>
No. of premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream	63	64
No. of ice cream premises inspected	63	64
No. of inspections made	68	66
No. of premises registered for preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	6	6
No. of such premises inspected	5	5
No. of inspections made	10	8
No. of premises registered for cooking fish ..	1	1
No. of such premises inspected	1	1
No. of inspections made	1	1

Condemnation of Food

Food found to be unsound is surrendered for proper disposal or is formally condemned. The following foodstuff was condemned during 1969.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Weight</u>
	Kg. (lb.)		Kg. (lb.)
Frozen Vegetables (various)	32.0 (73½)	Frozen meat	7.03 (15½)
Frozen Fish (various)	87.56 (193)	Ham	3.85 (8½)
Fresh Fish (various)	15.89 (35)	Sausages	0.91 (2)
Cured or Smoked fish (various)	12.7 (28)	Frozen Pastry	18.16 (40)
Chicken	25.4 (56)	Frozen Yorkshire	0.91 (2)
Frozen fruit	0.91 (2)	Pudding	
Tinned fruit	5.90 (13)	Frozen orange juice	1.81 (4)
Frozen meat products	21.1 (46½)	Bread rolls	0.45 (1)
		Yoghurt	0.67 (1½)
			<u>235.25 (521½)</u>

Sampling of Food

During the year the sampling of foodstuffs continued and several investigations were carried out in connection with salmonellosis outbreaks on farms. The following samples were analysed :-

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Results</u>
Clotted Cream	1	Salmonella not isolated.
Cranbury Sauce	1	"
Cattle food concentrate	1	"
Liquid Manure Tank contents	2	"
Turkey and Ham Paté	1	"
Milk	16	"
Bovine offal, etc.	4	"
Bovine lymph node	1	Salmonella dublin isolated.

Food Hygiene

Routine visits and inspections are made to all premises which are the subject of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966. Experience has shown that generally these regulations are well complied with, and at every opportunity the staff talk to employers, employees and the general public regarding food hygiene. The process of changing the habits and attitudes of food handlers will be long, but must be continuous, for the hygienic handling of food can only be achieved by the persons who work in these food premises.

Prosecution

It was unfortunately necessary to prosecute the occupier of an hotel in Burton Bradstock for offences against the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The premises had been visited in July by an Inspector, and found to be in a very unhygienic condition, in spite of the fact that the occupier had been warned on a number of previous occasions.

The occupier pleaded not guilty to all seven charges, but he was found guilty on three of these and was fined a total of £55.

Milk Supply

The Dorset County Council administer the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, and inform this Council of the milk samples taken and the results of the analyses. The Council are responsible for the licensing of Milk Dealers, and during 1969 licences were held by 23 dealers authorising the sale of pre-packed milk, and by 2 dealers authorising the sale of untreated milk.

Brucellosis

Both the Dorset County Council and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food inform the Council when any sample of milk, bovine placenta, etc., indicates the presence of *Brucella abortus*. Every notification is investigated to ensure that the milk produced on the farm is not consumed by humans unless it has been heat treated, and to ensure that no human cases of brucellosis occur.

Salmonellosis

Whenever the presence of salmonella organisms are reported on farms, investigations are carried out in an attempt to localise the outbreak, to find the cause, and to prevent its spread to the human population.

Every effort is made to persuade the owner of affected animals to send them to the slaughterhouse or knacker's yard whenever it appears that the animals are not likely to be cured or to recover. This procedure applies to cases of brucellosis as well as salmonellosis and is often adopted, but the farmer stands to lose financially by adopting the slaughtering policy, and consequently some affected animals are sold on the open market, for there exist no regulations forbidding this practice.

Slaughterhouse

The one licensed, privately owned, slaughterhouse in the district continued to operate during the year, and meat from these premises continues to be transported to wholesalers and retailers in and outside the district. The following condemnations were made at Bradpole slaughterhouse during 1969 :-

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number Killed	866	543	1,994	20,345	9,496	2
Number Inspected	866	543	1,994	20,345	9,496	2
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	31	45	32	92	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	441	481	128	2,235	4,291	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	51.3%	94.3%	8.7%	11.1%	46.1%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	10	-	-	15	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.23% 2.309%	2.17%	-	-	1.8%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

	CONDEMNATIONS			
	CARCASSES		OFFAL	
	Total 1	Partial 2	Total 3	Partial 4
<u>ADULT CATTLE</u>				
Tuberculosis	1	7	1	6
Johne's Disease	-	-	-	4
Actinobacillosis (-mycosis)	-	5	-	2
Septicaemic Conditions	7	-	7	-
Pneumonia and/or Pleurisy	-	-	-	84
Peritonitis	-	-	1	27
Mastitis	-	-	-	7
Hepatic Abscess	-	-	-	61
Fascioliasis	-	-	-	650
Parasitic Pneumonia	-	-	-	-
Echinococcosis	-	1	-	23
Cysticercosis (C. Bovis)				
(a) Rejected	-	1	-	-
(b) Refrigerated	-	-	-	-
Tumours	-	1	-	2
Bruising	6	21	6	-
Emaciation	11	12	10	7
Other Conditions	9	14	10	26
<u>CALVES</u>				
Congenital Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Septicaemic Conditions	9	-	9	-
Joint-ill or Navel-ill	4	-	4	-
Bruising	-	2	-	-
Emaciation	16	-	16	-
Immaturity	5	-	5	-
Other Conditions	11	11	79	38

	CONDEMNATIONS			
	CARCASSES		OFFAL	
	Total 1	Partial 2	Total 3	Partial 4
<u>PIGS</u>				
Swine Fever	-	-	-	-
Swine Erysipelas	2	1	2	-
Tuberculosis	2	11	4	-
Septicaemic Conditions	11	2	12	6
Pneumonia and/or Pleurisy	3	25	418	2,334
Pyæmia	1	-	1	-
Arthritis	12	96	46	15
Abscess	46	91	47	15
Echinococcosis	1	1	1	-
Ascariasis	-	-	-	965
Bruising	1	8	1	-
Other Conditions	15	45	16	28
<u>GOATS</u>				
All Conditions	-	-	-	-
<u>SHEEP</u>				
Septicaemic Conditions	2	-	2	-
Pyæmia	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia and/or Pleurisy	-	4	81	80
Arthritis	-	4	-	-
Parasitic Pneumonia	-	-	-	-
Fascioliasis	-	-	-	1,985
Cysticercus ovis	-	-	-	-
Echinococcosis	-	-	-	30
Bruising	2	3	4	-
Emaciation	11	-	11	-
Other Conditions	17	3	24	4

A one hundred per cent meat inspection service is maintained by the Council's staff and one Public Health Inspector is employed full time on this work. Relief meat inspection duties are carried out by other members of the staff, and during the year these other members of staff paid 184 visits to the slaughterhouse.

33,247 animals were killed and inspected during 1969 and 33.53 tonne (32.63 tons) or 2.1 per cent of meat and offal were condemned.

Five employees at this slaughterhouse hold full licences and one employee holds a trainee licence, issued under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958. Within the district but not employed at the slaughterhouse there are three other persons holding full licences.

Poultry Processing Premises

No poultry processing premises are situated within the rural district.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Routine visits were made to premises registered under the Act, and a satisfactory standard of compliance with the requirements of the Act was found.

No accidents were reported which resulted in employed persons being prevented from performing their normal duties for more than three days.

The following are the prescribed particulars to be included in the annual report to the Minister under Section 60 of the Act :-

	No. of premises registered during 1969	No. of premises registered at the end of :-	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection
		<u>1969</u>	<u>1969</u>
Offices	-	6	2
Retail shops	2	23	15
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments	2	21	18
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
Totals	4	51	35

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises

55

	Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises
<u>Class of work place</u>	<u>No. of persons</u> <u>1969</u>
Offices	23
Retail shops	46
Wholesale departments	-
Catering Establishments	93
Canteens	2
Fuel storage depots	2
Total	166
Total males	50
Total females	116

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	28	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	12	12	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	1	1	-	-
TOTALS	35	41	1	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Acts (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	1	-	-	-

OUTWORK		SECTION 133		SECTION 134		Prosecutions
Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec.133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	
Nets						
Other Than Wire Nets	72	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	72	-	-	-	-	-

AIR POLLUTION

The air pollution measuring station at Eggardon Hill, Askerswell continued in operation during the year. At the request of the Ministry of Technology a further station has been operating at Eggardon in connection with the European Air Pollution Survey. Eggardon was the first station of the eight selected stations in Great Britain to become operative under the European Survey scheme. All the equipment for this second station is supplied by the Ministry, who carry out the analyses of the samples collected.

In conjunction with the air pollution station we also carry out weather observations and I would like to record my thanks to Mr. McDowall of Loders who kindly continued to maintain and read the rain gauge during 1969.

The figures recorded at Eggardon are shown in the following table :-

	Average per day in microgrammes per cubic meter		Monthly Temperature °C			Rain Fall	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Max.	Min.	Av.	mm.	ins.
January 1969	4.86	11.79	15	0	7.1	103.4	4.07
February	8.39	20.64	11	-4	3.3	70.1	2.76
March	13.77	39.14	15	-2	7.0	75.43	2.97
April	4.32	26.11	17	2	10.0	43.43	1.71
May	3.54	23.40	22	3	12.1	119.1	4.69
June	3.11	23.32	27	6	15.3	39.36	1.55
July	2.43	21.71	27	11	18.2	19.05	0.75
August	5.00	12.32	26	7	16.8	35.81	1.41
September	7.76	24.40	23	4	15.9	45.97	1.81
October	8.00	36.36	20	5	13.8	6.73	0.265
November	1.78	26.82	16	-1	7.2	140.2	5.52
December	7.00	29.86	11	-2	4.8	74.91	2.95
Year of 1969	5.83	24.65	27	-4	11.2	789.5	30.455
Year of 1968	6.28	26.95	29	-3	10.8	967.6	38.10

The maximum and minimum smoke and sulphur dioxide figures recorded in previous years together with temperature and rainfall are as follows :- Smoke maximum 18.00 (February 1967) and minimum 0.82 (October 1968); Sulphur Dioxide maximum 65.72 (October 1966) and minimum 12.00 (October 1967); Temperature maximum 29°C (July 1968), minimum -5°C (January 1966), and the maximum and minimum monthly averages previously recorded are 18.3°C (August 1968) and 4.5°C (February 1968); rainfall maximum 155.9 mm. (6.135 ins.) in September 1968 and 12.57 mm. (0.495 ins.) in June 1967. Less rain fell during 1969 than in the previous three years when the following figures were recorded - 1968 = 38.10 ins., 1967 = 35.14 ins., and 1966 = 36.31 ins.

During the year 68 visits were made in connection with air pollution. No nuisances from smoke emission were reported or noted.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Only one visit was necessary in connection with noise nuisances, and this was a "follow-up" visit from a nuisance being dealt with in the later part of 1968.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

Pest or vermin infestations were dealt with during the year by the Rodent Operator as follows :-

Bees	3	Beetles	5
Cockroaches	2	Ants	2
Flies	-	Hornets	-
Moles	47	Wasps	23
Fleas	4	Maggots	1
Total		87	

RODENT CONTROL

Details of infestations dealt with during 1969, together with the comparative figures for the previous three years are as follows :-

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
No. of complaints received	148	129	165	159
No. of disinfestations carried out	155	129	206	167
No. of disinfestations in private dwellings	134	104	136	112
" " " " local authority premises ...	12	8	13	38
" " " " business premises	69	66	57	20
No. of annual rodent control contracts held	15	15	11	17
Value of annual rodent control contracts held	£119	£104	£65	£110
No. of dead rats and mice recovered	1,086	1,421	907	124
No. of informal notices served under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	2	1	-	-
No. of informal notices complied with	2	1	-	-
No. of statutory notices served	-	-	-	-

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

At the end of the holiday season in 1969 there were operative in the rural district licences issued under Sec. 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 authorising the stationing of 749 tents on seven sites - the sites varying from pitches for 20 tents to pitches for 350 tents. In addition the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland have issued a certificate authorising the stationing of 100 tents by Club Members on one further site. The total number of licensed tenting camps is therefore eight, and these sites will accommodate 849 tents.

Caravan sites within the district are licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and at the end of the holiday season licences were operative in respect of 26 sites. These licences authorised the stationing of 16 residential caravans, 1,178 seasonal caravans and 133 touring caravans, a total of 1,327 caravans. The planning position in respect of one further site had not been finalised, and this site has continued to operate without the benefit of a licence and has accommodated 60 seasonal and 20 touring caravans. In addition the Caravan Club of Great Britain and Ireland issued a certificate for the stationing of 60 caravans by Club Members on one site, and this organisation together with other exempted organisations have licensed a further 8 sites for the stationing of 40 caravans. Within the district there are therefore 36 sites which accommodate 16 residential, 1,238 seasonal and 253 touring caravans - a total of 1,507.

During the six week period from mid-July until the end of August camping is extensive in the whole of the rural district, particularly along the coastal strip, and about the same number of tents and caravans as those authorised by licences are to be found in fields throughout the area. This means that in tents and caravans alone there are some 10,000 persons on holiday in this area at mid-summer - a figure in excess of the normal winter population.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act exempts from licensing procedure any site being part of an agricultural holding of not less than 5 acres upon which not more than 3 caravans are sited for a period not exceeding 28 days in any year. The Public Health Act exempts from licensing control any land used for the stationing of tents as long as it is not used for a greater period than 42 consecutive days or 60 days in aggregate in any year. During the year three prosecutions were taken where land owners had exceeded the above mentioned exemptions by allowing their land to be used for periods in excess of 28 days and/or by more than three caravans, and all three prosecutions were successful.

The Council have continued in their efforts to locate land suitable for the establishment of transit and touring caravan and tent sites, and it appears that to solve the problem at the present time a site or sites able to accommodate between 150 and 225 caravans and between 250 and 300 tents is necessary. At the same time the popularity of caravanning and tenting in the south is increasing, and it would therefore be advantageous to find sites able to accommodate more than these numbers.

In connection with caravan and tent sites 253 visits were made during 1969.

AGRICULTURE

No inspections were made during 1969 under the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956. Only 40 of the estimated 253 agriculture units within the district (16%) have been inspected since this Act became operative.

No. of agriculture units inspected to 31.12.69	40
No. of horticulture units inspected to 31.12.69	1
No. of forestry units inspected to 31.12.69	2

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Three premises within the district are registered under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, and can accommodate 30 dogs and 12 cats at any one time. All comply with the hygiene and construction standards. 4 visits were made to these establishments during 1969.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

No formal action was necessary during the year and the three hairdressing businesses within the district comply with the Regulations.

LITTER

Litter is still discarded indiscriminately, for not all members of the general public will use the waste paper sacks the Council have provided on laybys and stopping places along the main and coast roads and on the beaches. Nevertheless there is an improvement since the waste sacks were provided.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

No. of visits made under the Public Health Acts in connection
with nuisances 147

NOTICES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 and 1961, etc.

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied With</u>
Informal notices under the Public Health Acts	12	5
Formal notices under the Public Health Acts	7	7
Abatement Orders under the Public Health Acts	Nil	Nil
Informal notices under the Water Acts	Nil	Nil
Formal notices under the Water Acts	Nil	Nil

FLOODING

Flooding occurred at Bradpole, Burton Bradstock and Chideock in July, September and November 1969, and 19 visits in connection with flooding were made during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS

There is one open air heated swimming pool in the district and the water therein is regularly analysed and the chlorination effectiveness checked during the season. Two schools in the district have open air swimming pools for the use of their pupils.

BEAMINSTER R.D.C.

Following the illness and subsequent tragic death of Mr. Cyril Rundle, the Public Health Inspector to Beaminster R.D.C., the department staff carried out stand-by duties in the Beaminster rural area from mid-September 1968 until the 1st August, 1969, when Mr. Rundle's successor took up his duties.

SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Agricultural premises	-
Air Pollution	68
Caravan and Camping Sites	253
Factories	41
Flood Relief	19
Food Premises	263
Housing	231
Improvement Grants	228
Infectious Diseases	32
Meat Inspection	184 +
Nuisances	147
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	55
Public Health Act (Noise, swimming baths, litter, etc.)	240
Rodent and Pest Control	24
Water Supply	171
	<u>1,956</u> +

+ These visits do not include those made by the full time Public Health (Meat) Inspector who is present at the slaughterhouse whenever slaughtering is taking place.

